THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

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New Series.] TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 29.

THE WOOD-LARK.

BY HENRY H. PAUL.

Warble on, lovely lark, from the spray,
Those wood-notes so sweet to mine ear:
May the falcon that marks thee his prey,
Be foiled by the weapon I bear.

Pretty warbler return to thy nest,
Tell your mate and her offspring to
Say mercy awaits the opprest, [smile;
And the tyrant now dies at the style.

Rise again, and renew your sweet lay,
O'er the corpse deep-entangled with thorn;
Serene pass your life's little day—
Peaceful bliss tend your eve as your morn.

From the Brasos & Monterey.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. BULLETIN.

BRASOS, MAY 6, 1847.

Brig. Gen. CADWALLADER has arrived here, and assumed the command of the lower Rio Grande, and has established a camp at Palo Alto, for the instruction of the new regiments as they arrive. About 1,500 are already there, and will be greatly augmented in a few weeks. They appear to be a good class of men. We are informed the General will make his headquerters at the camp, so soon as he can complete his arrangements for forwarding supplies.

We have no news of importance from Gen. TAYLOR, who is at Monterey. The year-men are about starting, and probably not a company out of all the regiments attached to Gen. Taylor's column can be retained in the service. They are anxious to return to their homes and friends, and, more than all, are disgusted with the management of the war. It would, however, do your heart good to hear them speak of Gen. TAYLOR.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

IN CAMP, near Monterey, April 25.

A train of 127 wagons arrived from Camargo on Friday, and brought a late mail from the States, and among it a number of communications for Gen. Taylor from the War Department. If the *on dit* is true here, the Department has not condescended to take the slightest notice of the General's communications for many months.

I fear there is not much, if any, prospect of an onward movement, as there is now no force adequate to such an undertaking. The time of nearly all the twelve months' volunteers will expire very shortly, and unless they should desire to stay beyond their time for the purpose of going to San Luis, and which it is not likely they will do. there is no prospect of a speedy movement. Now is the very time when the most vigorous measures should be pushed, and it is unfortunate that Gen. Taylor has been left without adequate means to operate effectively.

Accounts have been received here from San Luis as late as the 7th instant, and they represent the Mexican army as entirely broken up and disheartened, as well as the people. Mr. Freeman, an intelligent American, who has lived in San Luis for a number of years, arrived yesterday from that place. He states with the greatest confidence that not more than 10,000 of Santa Anna's army engaged at Buena Vista reached San Luis. Hundreds deserted on the march, and hundreds died on the road, or were left sick and wounded. He says that the entire length of the road presents a most sad feature—graves on every side, unburied bodies, sick and broken down soldiers at all the ranchos, and every other evidence of a routed, dispirited, starved, and broken down army. Is it to be supposed that Mexico ever can raise another army of such strength? In this region it is the unanimous opinion that she never can bring such another army into the field during this war.

GUERRILLA WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, May 14.

An attentive correspondent at Camargo has enclosed to us the following order, issued by Canales. It was found upon the Alcalde of Guerrera, who was at the time in company with one of Canales's captains, and, in conjunction with him, as was supposed, taking measures to carry it into effect. Lieut. BEE, of Capt. Lamars company of Rangers, happened to come upon them, arrested them both, and brought them to Camargo.

From this order it is manifest that the guerilla mode of warfare is to be enforced all along the valley of the Rio Grande.—It is mortifying to reflect that a few disorderly men, such as fled from the field of battle at Buena Vista and hid themselves in the quarries before Monterey, have, by their murderous conduct, given color to the charges with which Canales commences and lards his order; nevertheless, it is almost certain that the system would have been put in practice upon the Rio Grande, as it has been in the Central States, had not these outrages happened.

We have had full measure of the glories of war, but should the guerilla plan continue any length of time its butcheries will be appalling. The perpetrators of acts of violence have heretofore sought to palliate their guilt by pleading the assassination of their comrades as an excuse for retaliation. There has been too much of this already. But what will be the scenes of havoc and blood when a "war without pity" is the recognised gauge of battle on both sides!

The order of Canales is peremptory. It commands his followers to spare neither age nor condition. Every American found within the territory of Mexico, whether armed or unarmed, must be put to the sword. This is more savage even than the guerilla proclamation of Salas.

The defence of the Rio Grande should be, under the circumstances, an object of primary consideration. That more troops are needed there is apparent, without taking into consideration the necessities of other divisions of the invasion.

FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY,
Camp in San Augustin, April 4, '47.

I this day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards the following instructions:

I learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most horrible massacre at the rancho of the Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, of twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them. To repel this class of warfare, which is not war, but atrocity in all its fury, there is no other course left us than retaliation; and, in order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with the understanding that eight days after the publication of the same every individual who has not taken up arms (being capable of so doing) shall be considered a traitor and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarter to any American whom you may meet, or who may present himself to you, even though he be without arms. You are also directed to publish this to all the towns in this State, forcibly impressing them with the severe punishment that shall be inflicted for the least omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifices; her sons should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and as brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one ever cease to make war upon them. You will send a copy of this to each of your subordinates, and they are authorized to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons, or against their colonels or any other, ever against me, for any infraction of this order, the only mode of salvation left.—The enemy wages war against us, and even against those peaceable citizens who, actuated by improper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even these they kill without quarter, and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them. The only alternative left to us under these circumstances is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending. To carry this into effect attach yourselves to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magnitude.

All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out this order; and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military, citizens, nor other persons shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceably at their homes. The whole of the corporation shall turn out with the citizens, leaving solely as authority of the town one of the members who is over the age of sixty years; at the same time, if all of the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to act some one who is incapable of military service. You yourself must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition. And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular, and communicate it also to the commanders of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions; and in fact you are directed to do all and every thing which your patriotism may prompt. God and Liberty!

ANTONIO CANALES.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

SAD SCENES.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union, writing from Vera Cruz, gives the following vivid and painful picture.

"During the short intermissions in the cannon's thunder, the heart piercing cries, shrieks and wailings of the panic-struck women and children rose up from the city, and filled the trembling night air as with the wailings of the damned. In every part of the city those death-stars, fraught with destruction, were falling and bursting around them. When it was told to the commanding general, Gen. Morales, that a bomb had just burst in the hospital and killed sixteen women and children, taking off his epaulettes, he threw them down and exclaimed, "I must be spared this—I cannot endure it—I resign—let some other person take the command." And true to his word, he resigned the command to Gen. Landers.—And yet we had but commenced; we had but ten mortars of forty-nine in operation. The enemy made a firm and honorable defence; but it was unavailing."

A correspondent of the Alton Telegraph, also writing from the captured city, says:

"The French families in the city were the greatest sufferers. I heard a great many heart rending tales, which were told by the survivors with breaking hearts; but I have neither the inclination nor the time now to repeat them. One however, I will name. A French family were quietly seated in their parlor the evening previous to the hoisting of the white flag; when a shell from one of our mortars penetrated the building, and exploded in the room, killing the mother and four children; and wounding the residue. Another shell struck the Charity Hospital, penetrated the roof, bursting in the room where the sick inmates were lying, and killed twenty-three. Thus rushed into eternity in the twinkling of an eye, not only the invalid, but the innocent and unoffending. Such are a few of the horrors and fearful calamities that have marked the progress of this siege and capture."

Another letter, dated Saltillo, says:—

"We are now encamped upon the battle ground, (Buena Vista,) and are fortifying it. The place is very disagreable, as the Mexican dead are but half buried. Any where upon the field you can see their arms and feet, and, in many instances, their noses and chins, sticking out of the earth, which has been very sparsely thrown over them."

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that the father of Gen. Taylor was Col. Richard Taylor, of Va., an officer who served with credit to himself through the revolutionary war. After the war Col. Taylor removed to Kentucky, where he distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and subsequently held many civil offices of trust and honor.—He was one of the framers of the Constitution of Kentucky and was a member of the electoral colleges which voted for Jefferson, Madison and Clay. Col. Taylor married Sarah Strother, by whom he had five sons—Hancock, Zachary, George, William and Joseph, and three daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah and Emily. Hancock, after serving in the war against the Indians in Ohio and Indiana, died a farmer, near Louisville, Ky. Zachary is "Old Rough and Ready." George died a farmer, on the old family place near Louisville. William died a surgeon in the United States Army. Joseph, the only brother of the General now living is a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, who distinguished himself at Okeechobee, and has the control of the Commissary Department in Mexico.

Of the daughters—Elizabeth and Emily died leaving families. Sarah, the only sister of Gen. Taylor, now living, resides, (as do most of his immediate family) near Louisville. Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., is NOT a brother of Gen. Taylor, but a COUSIN OF THE GENERAL'S FATHER. Gen. Taylor married a daughter of Major Smith of the army, a citizen of Maryland. By her he had four children—three daughters and one son. His eldest daughter, Ann, married Dr. Robert C. Wood, a surgeon of the army, now in Mexico. The second, Sarah Knox, married Col. Jefferson Davis, who has so distinguished himself at Monterey, and Buena Vista. Mrs. Davis died several years since. The third daughter is unmarried. The son graduated at Yale College about a year since. Gen. Taylor is one of the oldest Virginia families, and is related to and connected with many of the distinguished families of that State—the Madisons, Lees, Taylors, Barbours, Pendletons, Conways, Taliaferros, —numbering amongst their ornaments—James Madison, Richard Henry Lee, John Taylor, of Caroline; Judge Pendleton, James and Philip Barbour, General Hunt, of Texas; Gen. Gaines, &c.

THE MARKETS AND PRICES.

The Philadelphia Markets present a very tempting appearance at this season of the year. Green peas, asparagus, salads of various kinds, to say nothing of plants and flowers—are among the attractions. The prices, however, are enormous, not only for vegetables but for meats. Beef has been selling for 14 and 15 cents a pound, ham ditto, veal from 10 to 12 cents, and butter from 35 to 45 cents. These prices in some cases are double what they were some months since. Great complaints are made by keepers of boarding-houses, and indeed by all classes of society, except the wealthy. We recently stated that the proprietor of one of our hotels had paid $70 in the market for what a short time since would not have cost him $40. Several of our friends complain that their housekeeping costs them nearly double; while persons in moderate circumstances find it necessary to exercise the most rigid economy, even to the curtailment of two to three meat dinners in a week, and a diminution of half their usual quantity of butter. In New York, too, the prices are nearly as high. We find beef-steaks quoted at from 12 to 18 cents a pound; mutton at from 8 to 10 cents; lamb at from 75 cents to $1,50 per quarter; pork from 8 to 10 cents per lb; fowls from 75 cents to $1,25 per pair; potatoes from 62 cents to $1 per bushel; asparagus from 25 cents to 37½ per bunch. Bread, too, the staff of life, is enormous—the loaves having diminished to a mere Tom Thumb size. Crackers by retail, are 8 cents instead of 6 cents per pound as heretofore. In short, the increase in the prices of provisions, operates upon our community as a most onerous tax; and but for the otherwise general prosperity of the country, and the abundant employment in most trades, the evil would be productive of very serious and extensive distress. The farmers in the neighborhood, and indeed within one or two hundred miles of Philadelphia, should profit by the present condition of affairs, and hasten their products to market.—Bickn. Rep.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, May 15.

THE WAR—THE ARMY IN MEXICO.

We have been victorious in all our movements in Mexico; and, as to open battles in the field, no reasonable man could expect any other event. But there is another result to which we have now arrived, not anticipated in the plans of those who made the war, and but little thought of by the people themselves, and which is the worst of events for our own country. It is when, having been repeatedly victorious, and conquering and overrunning all the territories, cities, and towns in our way, we should at last have to *occupy, defend and dispose of* the cities and territories we have conquered, in a tropical climate, exposed to diseases worse than battles—to momentary insurrections on the part of an exasperated population, and to a partisan warfare far more fatal than the most bloody battles. This is the scene to which we are now called, and which demands all the wisdom and patriotism of the country. Suppose the very best state of the case, (not peace,) where are we? A small and gallant army, under Scott, enters Mexico—what then? Is the Mexican people subdued? Was Russia subdued when Napoleon entered Moscow? Is a tropical climate any better to endure for men brought up in a temperate zone than a northern winter?

The last advices from Scott's army, at Jalapa, represent a state of things which military men will understand, but which men unaccustomed to consider the necessities of an army will hardly comprehend as the consequences of victory. As on the Rio Grande, so on the road to Mexico, each mile of advance lengthens *the line of communications*—demands increased means of transportation, greater depots of provisions, new garrisons, new outposts; in fine, increases in much greater proportion than the actual distance the difficulties both of advance and defence. At Jalapa, sixty-eight miles from Vera Cruz, and not one-fourth the distance to Mexico, Scott is embarrassed and detained by the same causes which arrested Gen. Taylor's march to San Luis de Potosi.

It is in vain to deny that our Government has entered on a war without sagacity, and have conducted it without any prescience as to its needs or its consequences. If the conquest and holding of Mexico be the thing to be done, why have we not double as many troops there? Are we to conquer and hold a vast country, with eight millions of people, with twenty-five thousand? That is all we have, and all we shall have, by the 1st of July. Suppose Scott in Mexico, and the principal places taken, let us see what is necessary:

In the city of	Mexico,	12,000
Do	Puebla,	5,000
Do	Jalapa	1,000
Do	Perote	1,000
Do	Vera Cruz	2,000
Line of Vera Cruz and Mexico,		21,000
Point Isabel	500	
Matamoros	1,000	
Camargo	1,000	
Monterey	2,000	
Saltillo	1,000	
Line of the Rio Grande		5,500
San Luis de Potosi	8,000	
Victoria	1,000	
Tampico	2,000	
Line of San Luis		11,000
Santa Fe	1,000	
Chihuahua	1,000	
Detachments	1,000	
Line of Santa Fe		3,000
California		2,000
Out parties		2,000
Baggage trains		2,000
Total army		46,500

This is all of it wanted for the lines in which we are now moving, without any occupation at all of the remaining provinces of Mexico, comprehending one half the empire! What, then, are our Government calculating upon?

We must close this view of the subject with these plain propositions: If we are to conquer and occupy all Mexico, we should have one hundred thousand men in the field. If we are not to do that, it is absurd to advance further. One of these propositions should be adopted.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE UPON GEN. TAYLOR.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

It is not improbable that the Locofocos in the coming contest, may find it convenient to deny that their party in Congress denounced and CENSURED the gallant old "Rough and Ready" upon the floor of the House. It is important, therefore to keep the facts before the people.

It will be recollected that they remained speechless on the subject of a vote of thanks until the 29th of January, when Mr. COCKE, a Whig member from Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. TAYLOR and the brave officers and men under his command, for their skill, courage, fortitude and good conduct at Monterey. Twenty-eight Locofoco members voted against suspending the rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution—thus showing their hostility to old "Rough and Ready" at the outset, by endeavoring to prevent even the consideration at the resolution.

Finally, however after considerable resistance on the part of the Locofocos, leave was given for the suspension of the rules, and the resolution was introduced and read, when Mr. Jacob Thompson, a Locofoco from Mississippi who had previously denounced Gen. TAYLOR upon the floor of the House, made the following amendment, designed to change the Vote of "thanks" into a Vote of 'CENSURE:'

"Provided, THAT NOTHING HEREIN CONTAINED SHALL BE CONSTRUED INTO AN APPROBATION OF THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY."

A more ungrateful, unworthy and discreditable proceeding never disgraced the journals of a Legislative body. It was intended by the minions of James K. Polk to hit the whig General full in the face—to break him down, and crush, at one fell blow, his rapidly increasing and dangerous popularity. And to prevent the Friends of the gallant and invincible TAYLOR from vindicating him from this assault—this attack upon his fame and that of his comrades—the previous question, cutting off all debate, was demanded and sustained by the Locofoco majority of the House. Incredible as it may seem the original resolution, blotched and disfigured by this infamous Locofoco proviso, actually passed the House of Representatives of the United States by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchinson, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Jas. Bleak, Bowdin, Bolin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff. Brodhead William G. Brown, Catheart, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Cobb, Colin, Cotrel, Cullom, Cummins, Daniel, De Mott, Dillingham, Douglas, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, Faran, Ficking, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harmanson, Hastings, Henly, Hoge, Hopkins, George S. Houston, Hungerford, Jas. B. Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, G. W. Jones, Seaborn, Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, Lawrence, Leake, Lefflar, Leib, La Serra, Ligon, Lumkin, M'Clean, M'Celland, M'Clernand, M'Daniel, Joseph J. M'Dowell, M'Kay, John P. Martin, Barkley, Martin, Morse, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Parish, Payne, Perill, Perry, Phelps, Pillsbury, Rathbun, Reid Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Alex. D. Sims, Leon. H. Sims, Thos. Smith, Rob Smith, Stantoe, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbats, Treadway, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wick Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodworth, and Yest—110—ALL LOCOFOCOS.

NAYS—Messrs. S. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bayly. Bell, Milton, Brown, Buffington, Burt, Wm. W. Campbell, Jno. C. Chapman, Coke, Collamer, Cranston, Culver, G. Davis, Delano. Dockery, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Gentry, Graham, Grider, Grinnel, Hale, Hampton, Harper, Hilliard, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Wash. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Thos. B. King; Lewis Long, M'Gaughey, M'Henry M'Illvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moslay, Pollock, Ramsey, Rhett, Ripley, Julius, Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Runk, Schenck, Severance, Trumon, Smith Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Thibodaux, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Toombs, Tilden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, White, Winthrop, Woodward and Young—70

All Whigs, save some six or eight.

By the above it may be seen that the name of EVERY LOCOFOCO FROM PENNSYLVANIA is recorded IN FAVOR OF THE VOTE OF CENSURE, as it stands upon the records of the House. But this was not all. We could fill our columns with extracts from speeches of Locofoco, members inculpating and censuring General TAYLOR; but we have said enough to show the spirit of the Locofoco party in Congress in regard to our Nation's bravest champion, who if he has not by this time fought his way into favor with the party, has turned their reproaches into Hollow praise, and completely silenced the "fire in his rear."—The Locofocos done all they could to cripple the energies of our Whig General tear from his brow the Laurels so dearly won at Monterey,—prevent the brilliant achievements of old "ROUGH AND READY," and bring disgrace upon the National flag—and we will not now permit them to wiggle out of the fearful responsibility, and appropriate to an imbecile and corrupt Locofoco administration the honor of the victories achieved by WHIG GENERALS!

These Locofocos whose traitorous tongues denounced old ROUGH AND READY as "A WHIG GENERAL," incompetent to direct the operations of the Army, and who passed A VOTE OF CENSURE upon the old Hero, aware that no man they could nominate for President would have the slightest chance against the Hero who "never surrenders," now claim him as a Locofoco, and are endeavoring to coax him over to their side for the purpose of destroying him. But as well remarked by the Troy Whig, "the AMERICAN FABRICIUS can no more be seduced from the path of duty and consistency by promises of support from Mr. Polk's organs, than his prototype could be won to treason by the Gold of King Pyrrhus." Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR is A WHIG—a genuine out and out CLAY WHIG—and the attempt to connect him with the party that has attempted to destroy him, and of which Santa Anna's friend Mr. Polk, is the acknowlecged head, is a a gross insult to the gallant old Whig General. The Locofocos will find that their honied words are all thrown away upon old Zack. He is a true Whig patriot, and like his cherished friend HENRY CLAY, would "rather be right than be President;" and the very cunning attempt of the Locofocos to entice the old Hero into their ranks, in order to crush him, will only excite his contempt. OLD ROUGH AND READY ir a true whig—will in all likelihood be the Whig candidate for President—and in that event he will give the Locofocos a worse drubbing then he gave Polk's friend Santa Anna, at Buena Vista.—Pa. Int,

CAVING IN OF THE LEVEE IN N. ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 10, 1847.

THE CREVASSE.—We regret to state that a crevasse occurred in the levee at Algiers, opposite the city, on Saturday, about 11 o'clock. It was occasioned by a landslide, in which some thirty or forty feet of the levee was at first included, but which rapidly extended, and when we saw it, late in the afternoon, it was one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet wide. The river, unfortunately, is extremely high, and the country in the rear is from six to eight inches lower than the surface of the water; the flood, consequently rushes through with the velocity of a mill-tail. The town and country around are already covered with water, and there is at least three feet on the race-track.

The old hull of a large steamboat, full of water, had been placed across the aperture, but without any good effect, as close down by her inner side, where the levee existed in the morning, there is one hundred feet water, and the current, of course, passes under the bottom of the boat without any interruption.

This crevasse, if not checked, will probably overflow a large portion of the plantations below the city down to the English Turn, and also those at Barataria. The only regular outlet for the water will be Bayou Barataria, which of itself will be unable so disgorge it without overflowing its banks and flooding at least all the lower portions of the plantations, all of which we believe are, with one exception, unprotected by private levees in the rear of their cultivated ground. It is possible that the very low grounds, which exist to a large extent through that district of country, may enable the water to work its way into Lake Ourcha and Little Lake, and so on to the ocean, without rising so high as to flood the whole surface of the country. We sincerely hope, though we have not much confidence, that this will be the case.—Bulletin.

The Pasha of Damascus lately issued a proclamation enjoining the women of the city to be more strictly veiled when they went abroad, and decreed that he would cut off the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

Professor Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton, has discovered a new composition, which is said to produce the same effects as the inhalation of the ether vapor.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled one hundred and fifty students from the University of Konigsberg in Prussia and has interdicted all his subjects for the future from receiving their education in foreign Countries.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City,
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia co.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Westmoreland
G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELIJAHAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usages of the party in other counties, and especially in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the County meeting on Monday evening of last Court, the Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County will meet in their several townships and boroughs on Saturday the 3d day of July 1847, to elect two persons from each district as delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on the following Monday (5th July) at 1 o'clock P. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next.

It is suggested that the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. those of the boroughs at 7 P. M. to elect delegates, and that they meet at the usual place of holding the election in their several districts.

SAM'L. W. PEARSON.
Chairman of County Committee.
June 1st, 1847.

☞We are requested to state that Dr. J. R. WORSTER will deliver a free lecture in the Court house on this evening, to commence at early candle light, on the mental, moral and physical constitution of man, reviewed in reference to the doctrines of Phrenology.

☞The Herald will be continued to all present subscribers until otherwise ordered

☞The leading Locofocos are in great agony at the prospect of "Old Rough and Ready" becoming the Whig candidate for President; they rear and plunge, and kick and bite, like so many chafed steeds, which on account of their SORE BACKS, can bear up against their loads no longer; but it will be all to no purpose with them. Their labor is lost; their lamentations are unheeded; their hopes are blasted; in a word, they are "headed," and all that remains for them is to "grin and bear."

"Old Zack 's at Monterey,
Bring on your James K. Polker!"

☞The Pittsburgh American notices the arrest in that city of a burglar, named Miller, and relates of him that recently, after having rifled the clothes and bureau drawers in a room in Allegheny, where the owner and his wife were sleeping at the time, he seized a bucket of water and "threw it, in wicked wantonness over the sleeping pair, rousing them with dreadful alarm at the deluge, as they at the moment supposed, from the Allegheny river," and then made good his retreat.

FIRE!—An outbuilding on the premises of Mr. Jacob Neff in our borough, was on Friday last partly destroyed by fire; and only for the exertions of our citizens, (including many ladies, both old and young,) the building would have been totally consumed.

☞Santa Anna is said to be anxious to get out of Mexico again. Will his OLD PASS secure him safe egress, or will he apply to Mr. Polk for ANOTHER?

☞Santa Anna "never surrenders." Cause why:—he always RUNS AWAY!

OFFICE SEEKING.—During the last winter there were fifteen hundred young men in Washington, begging commissions in the new ten regiments. Most of them were disappointed, and quit the Capitol with curses in their mouths, and nothing in their pockets. Good enough for the glory-smitten fools!

SNOW IN MAY.—Passengers who arrived in Boston a few days ago, from Bangor, report that when they left the Penobscot the ground was covered with newfallen snow.

Gold from Europe.—The steamship Caledonia, at Boston, brought over £491,590, or nearly two and a half millions of Dollars, in Gold.

[For the Herald.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

If the Whigs make proper exertions, the next general election will give them an easy and decisive victory. Locofocoism by its meandering course—by being almost everything by turns, and nothing longer than it subserves its immediate purposes—has become so notoriously unpopular that it will be next to impossible again to rally its broken fragments. The only thing in which its members have ever been stable, is the holding on to the spoils of office; and in this respect Gov. Shunk is not a whit behind the foremost, he having managed to get more than his share in proportion to the amount of services rendered. He has never been fit for a leader, but his has been the post of an inferior. Never able to originate anything himself, but ever ready, for a consideration, to carry out the plans of others, he has rendered his party some service; but as an evidence of his having been amply remunerated for all he ever did for it, I need only refer to the fact that he has been a hanger on—a sort of "sap sucker"—at the Treasury for twenty five years or upwards. Neither his abilities—for he has none—nor his public services give him any claim upon the people; and whatever claims he may have had upon his own party for either clean or dirty work performed, have long since been cancelled by the spoils of office bestowed upon him. With such a man as a leader, added to the weight of odium that attaches to it besides, what can Locofocoism expect to accomplish at the ensuing election? Certainly little, if anything; and, as before remarked, if the Whigs do but exert themselves the victory will be theirs. They need only bring out their forces, in order to make that victory decisive and overwhelming; and that they will do so, is inferred from the fact that they are united as one man, and consequently will march to battle together in solid and unbroken column.

[For the Herald.

Why is it?

MR. ROW:—

Why is it that the people of Somerset County have not made an effort to raise something for the starving Poor in Ireland and Scotland? While our garners have been filled to overflowing, and we have been receiving the bounty of the Beneficent Giver of all good, thousands upon thousands in those unhappy Countries are famishing and dying for the want of bread and meat. Can we hear of their distress and remain unmoved and indifferent? Have we no bowels of mercy and compassion? Have we forgotten the divine precept that they that give to the poor lend to the Lord, and that it is more blessed to give than to receive? I hope better things of our citizens, and though it is long delayed it is better to do a little now than to give nothing at all. I feel satisfied that there are hundreds of our citizens who would feel it a privilege to contribute something for this purpose, and all they want is for some persons to make a beginning. I would suggest that the beginning be made at *Somerset*. Let there be a public meeting called, a treasurer appointed, and let this meeting appoint committees in every township and borough in the county, and let these committees call on the people and receive what they are willing to contribute for this worthy purpose and forward to the treasurer, to be forwarded on to the relief of the distressed. If this plan or some other one be adopted I predict that something handsome will be realised. If but one single wagon load of produce would be sent from this county it might be a great blessing to many. What say you friends and fellow citizens?

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

THE WAILS OF THE UNION

Mr. NICHOLAS, a Loco Foco member of the St, Senate of Louisiana, and formerly a U. S. Senator from that State, introduced a series of resolutions recommending Gen. TAYLOR as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. The Union thus plaintively and characteristically refers this movement :—

"With all the respects which we feel for Mr, Nicholas, we consider the proposition for a legislative nomination of Gen. Taylor as not in the best taste ; as *extra official*, and not as an *ex officio* act of a Senator of Louisiana, It is suitable neither to the place nor to the time. The war is not concluded The curtain has not dropped upon the military conduct of General Taylor, Other generals, too *may arise to dispute the honor with him*, AND ALREADY we hear of General Scott being named by his friends in connexion with the office. It is reasonable, too, in the midst of a foreign war, to seek the highest civic magistrate in the world in the midst of the camp—in the person of a triumphant general—and before the people have had time to cool down their enthusiasm, to examine the civil qualifications, or to ascertain his political opinions ?"

When did the editor of the Union become a convert to the doctrine that "legislative nominations" for the Presidency are in bad taste ?? It is nothing new for legislative bodies at the South to thus give expression to their preferences. It has been done, over and over again, with no word of dissent, so far as our memory serves us, from the venerable editor of the Union. Nor would there be any objection to his movement now, were it not that Gen. TAYLOR is a Whig, Other plans had been arranged by the National Regency. Gen. T's name was not in the list of their candidates. His nomination, therefore, by the Louisiana legislature, *might* materially affect their programme of the campaign. Hence the Union's anxiety ; and not because their is any impropriety, or any thing unusual, in the recommendation of a candidate for the Presidency by a Southern legislature.

"This nomination should not be made," says the Union, "because the war is not yet concluded. The curtain has not dropped upon the military conduct of General Taylor. He has thus far been very successful, and reaped a great many laurels, in spite of the attempt of the administration to bring him into disgrace ; but he may yet be whipped, or make some blunder, which will prove him to be neither a skilful general nor a brave man. Wait therefore, until the war is ended !', But the editor of the Union must be very ignorant of human nature, and know but very little of the generous impulses of the American people, if he supposes he can divert the current of popular enthusiasm from "Old Rough and Ready," and concentrate it upon some miserable mousing political grimalkin at Washington or elsewhere, by any such logic as this.

"But," continues the crafty old scribe, "SCOTT may yet eclipse TAYLOR. Popular enthusiasm is easily excited ; and generally follows with the greatest intensity the latest exploit. The victory of Cerro Gordo has been achieved since the battle of Buena Vista was fought ; and SCOTT may be in the halls of the Montezumas before TAYLOR can find another opportunity to break a mexican lance or the head of a Ranchero. And even ALREADY, before the Capital is taken, SCOTT is named by his friends in connection with the office." What complacency is here ! The Union, with its innumerable echoes, has been doing little beside laughing and sneering at Gen. SCOTT for the last twelve months. They have rung all the changes upon "the fire in the rear," and "the hasty plate of soup !" And yet the Union can now, for a reason less than skin deep, talk gravely about the popular enthusiasm which SCOTT's gallantry has aroused !

The object of this hypocrisy is apparent. The only hope of the wire-pullers at Washington is to excite a spirit of hostile rivalry between these two gallant men. But for the developements of public sentiment in favor of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. SCOTT might have been, the second time, refused the command in Mexico.—When this request was first denied, the denial was based upon the apprehension that his success would render him a formidable rival to the loco foco aspirants for the Presidency. But when it was found that Taylor was likely to carry off the laurels which they were afraid Scott would pluck, the latter was sent to nullify the former's advancing popularity.—There is no danger, however, that this trick will not work ; as it certainly will not, unless the Union, after its persevering assault upon Gen. SCOTT, can convince the world, either that he is a much greater man than TAYLOR, or that the nomination of any military man for the Presidency would be unconstitutional, contrary to the usuages of Virginia democracy, and in violation of the resolution of "98 !"

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun who is good *Polk* authority, says the following are supposed to be the principal features to be embraced in the Mexican treaty for peace :

1st. Mexico is to pay off her old scores and the expense of the war.

2d. to guarantee the constitution of '24, and free trade:

3d. To cede the Californias to the U, States and the right of way through Northern Mexico to their ports on the Pacific.

4th. To allow a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to be free to all nations.

5th. To permit the peaceful residence of American citizens on her Territory and soil, and to regard as sacred the lives and property of all travellers from the United States.

6th, To renounce forever all claims to Texas, to the Rio Grande, and to return all the archives taken from San Antonia during the revolution, and all Papers relating to land claims and titles in that State.

7th. Free navigation of the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source.

8th. An alliance offensive and defensive, against the future interference of European powers on the American Continent.

Important Document.

Amongst the papers found in the carriage sf Santa Anna Captured by Gen. Scott at Cerro Gordo was the original pass sent to him by James K. Polk, President of the United States. It is in the following words :

"The commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE *of General Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna and suite to Mexico*, should he desire to return thither.

"May 15, 1846. JAMES K. POLK."

The great problem of ages, "Can woman keep a secret ?" is now about to be solved. A lady has been made operator in the Springfield office of the Boston telegraph line. All the business of the line passes under her eye.

DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR.—The steamboat Eurreka, from Columbus, arrived yesterday, reports the death at his residence in that city of the Hon. Jesse Speight, U. S. Senator from Mississippi. —*Mobile Advertiser, May* 10

The license for retailing spirituous liquors in Vicksburg, Mississippi, has recently been fixed at one thousand dollars,

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

The Glasgow Herald of the 3d instant gives the particulars of a late shipwreck on the west coast of Scotland, attended with a fearful loss of life, as derived from three seamen, the only survivors out of two hundred and fifty persons on board, who arrived at Glasgow on the 1st instant.

"The vessel was the brig *Exmouth*, of Newcastle, of 320 tons, ISAAC BOOTH, master, bound from Londonderry to Quebec. Her crew consisted of eleven men, and she had on board as passengers about 240 emigrants, principally small farmers with their families. There were also a number of women and children going out to join their male relatives who had already settled in Canada ; and in the cabin were three young ladies, two of them sisters, going to their homes at St. Johns, New Brunswick. Among the passengers were only about sixty men.

"A gale set in very soon after the brig lost sight of land, which was on Sunday afternoon, April 25, and continued to increase in violence until Wednesday morning, when she struck on the western coast of the island of Islay. After the first blow she was dashed broadside against the lofty rocks three times ; at the fourth the mainmast went by the board, falling into a chasm of the rocks.

"In the maintop, at this time, were the captain, who had stationed himself there for a better look-out, and three seamen ; the captains son, a lad of fifteen, was asleep below. When the mast fell into the chasm the three seaman, John Stevens, William Coultheart, and George Lightford, succeeded in scrambling along until they gained a footing on the crags, the darkness being total. The captain spoke to them, and was about to follow, when a mighty wave swept over the rock and in its recoil hurled the fragments of the mast and the captain back into the sea and drove the brig to a greater distance from the shore, thus cutting off the only chance of escape for those on board. The three seamen contrived to maintain their position on the crags, though the waves dashed over them, and after a time succeeded in finding a crevice, where they remained in tolerable safety until daylight, when they gained the summit of the cliff and soon obtained relief at a farm house.

"They heard the brig rapidly dashed and ground to pieces, and all on board must have perished. At the date of the latest advices from the island about twenty bodies had come ashore, principally females ; one was a little boy. All were terribly mangled by being dashed against the rocks. Other bodies were seen floating in the surf, but no boat dare approach them."

Two individuals, Reyall, and Brown, have been convicted, in the U. S. court at Baltimore, of counterfeiting the coin of the United States. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

"Pa, what do they mean by raw soldiers ?" "They mean those who have never stood fire," "What ! do they put these raw soldiers to the fire, and roast 'em?"

A letter from Constantinople states that the Sultan has presented to Hon. Mr. Wellesley, £1000 to be appropriated for the relief of Ireland.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Scioto	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

Jayne's Alterative.

Bronchocele or Goitre (Swelled neck). He has prescribed the life Preservative in upwards of sixty cases of Goitre, and it has never failed in a single instance to completely remove the disease. Not a solitary case of failure. All were cured.

The success he has met with in curing Bronchocele and Cancerous Affections, has convinced him that these dangerous and horrible diseases may be removed with as much certainty as Fever and Ague. He does not wish to be understood as saying that they can be cured as soon as Fever and Ague, but with as much certainty ; and further, that he has good reason for believing that this preparation will not only cure those diseases when formed, but that it destroys the virus or poisonous principle lurking in the system, from which that peculiar class of diseases, as well also as that of Scrofula emanate.

Scrofula—Kings Evil.—The Life Preservative has been used in numerous cases of Scrofula, Kings Evil, and Scrofulous Swellings, with the most decided success.

Skin Diseases.—He has prescribed it in a great variety of Cutaneous Affections, and found it successful in curing Salt Reum, or Tetter, Biles, Blotches, Pimples, Morphew and Jaundiced Skin, &c.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.—It has been used in numerous cases of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and with the happiest effect.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Some medicines, warranted to "destroy worms in children," are apt to destroy children too. This is not the case with Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It does not contain a single ingredient which can harm the the most delicate infant, and yet it expels worms from the system with a facility and certainty perfectly astonishing. Nor is this its only sanative property, it is a fine Stomachic, and in remittent and intermittent fevers has been administered with most gratifying results. Obstinate cases of Piles have yielded to its influence, and its tonic qualities render it an excellent medicine in the convalescent stage of all diseases. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste.

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For the Preservation, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on the bald head, and prevent its falling out or turning grey.—This is an excellent article, and has, in hundreds of instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of those who have been bald.

Read the following from the Boston Mail, May 3, 1844.

"JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—After giving the article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be—what it professes, the best article, without any exception, in use for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where the hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately."

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1838.

To my personal friends:

I would say, that I am well acquainted with DAVID JAYNE, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his Carminative Balsam, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind.—His Expectorant is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M, ALLEN.
Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SCHRACK.
GEO. SCHRACK.
May 11, 1847. Adm'rs

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franey intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed *ad litem*; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallis, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1847. Sheriff.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR

General James Irvin,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

VALEDICTORY.

My connexion with this paper has ceased, the establishment has passed into other hands, and I retire from the post which during the last four and a half years I have occupied, to seek in some other pursuit a livelihood and the means of recruiting my declining energies.

In taking leave of my numerous patrons, I cannot forbear thanking them for the very liberal manner in which they have supported the establishment whilst it has been under my control, and for the many evidences which I have received of their regard for me personally.

The Herald will in future be published by my son, SAMUEL J. ROW, who, I am prepared to say, will steadily support the great political principles to which this paper has always been devoted.

In whatever sphere it may be my lot to move hereafter, I shall ever remember with gratitude the many favors I have received from the people of this county whilst engaged in the publication of the "Herald" and the "Republican," and shall cherish through life the friendship which has been extended to me by those with whom I have been in daily intercourse.

By an arrangement entered into with the new proprietor, all dues for subscription and advertising from and after the 18th of last month, will be collected by him; whilst such as have paid in advance will receive a credit on his books for the amount of their respective advancements.

June 1, 1847. J. ROW.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By the preceding notice it will be seen that the Herald has passed into the hands of the undersigned, by whom it will hereafter be published.

In assuming the onerous and responsible duties of editor and publisher of a public journal, a sincere diffidence of my own abilities to discharge those duties, will deter me from making any promises in advance as to the future character of the paper. I may, however, be permitted to say, that whatever can be effected by an earnest and constant endeavor to make it worthy the confidence of its friends, and deserving a continuance of the patronage it has hitherto received, shall be done.

The political complexion of the Herald will remain unchanged. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the measures of the great Whig party of the Union, not merely because it is an organ of that party, but from a deep and abiding conviction of the truth of its principles. It will also, of course, continue its opposition to Locofocoism and its measures, sincerely believing them to be hostile to the spirit of our free institutions, and destructive to the interests and prosperity of the country. It shall be my constant aim to render it not only the earnest advocate of the political principles of the Whig party, but also acceptable and useful to the general reader—a family paper as well as a political organ.

The Whig nominees of the March Convention for Governor and Canal Commissioner shall continue to be cordially supported. It will be seen too, that we have placed the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR at the head of our columns as candidate for President of the United States. This we have done in accordance with the general feelings of the country, as well as the specially expressed choice of the Whigs of this county. With his name we have associated that of ANDREW STEWART as Vice President. Gen. T. it is ascertained, we believe, beyond doubt is a *Whig*, "A CLAY WHIG." The victorious leader of our armies abroad, and the champion of our interests and industry at home, are therefore appropriately placed side by side. These are our own first choice. We hold ourselves ready however, now and at all times, to abide the decision of the will of the people, and to yield our individual preferences to it, when fairly expressed, should they not coincide.

Regarding an efficient and thorough organization of the Whig party in this county as of the first consequence to its success, this paper will advocate the nominees of the party. Measures will always be looked to, rather than men.

With this brief expose of my views and purposes, I enter upon the duties of a public journalist, determined to exert my best efforts to please and be useful, yet mistrusting my ability to succeed to the extent I could desire, or the public might expect. In these efforts I hope to be aided by the friends of the establishment both in the way of subscriptions to the paper and of contributions to its columns.

SAMUEL J. ROW.

FROM SANTA FE AND CALIFORNIA.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN OF MAY 17.

Yesterday several gentlemen arrived, direct from Santa Fe and California, from whom we have gathered the following information:

Lieut. Wm. G. Peck, of the Topographical Corps, left Santa Fe in Company with Messrs. Woods and Sandford, and their party. At the time he left Santa Fe, Col. Price was still there, and all was quiet, but it was believed to be that sullen and stubborn quiet which superior force alone compels. Although the insurrection, which we have heretofore noticed, had been put down, it was the general opinion that they only needed the aid of a competent leader to rise again, The civil government was going on trying the insurgents, Judge Beaubien presiding.

Of the state of affairs at SANTA FE, our correspondent says:

"All is apparently quiet *here*, but every observing man knows that we are walking daily over a volcano, which is ready to burst upon us if an opportunity offers. As I said in a former letter, in peace or war, this country cannot be retained but by military force. We learn that Col. Doniphan intends to return to Missouri through Texas, If he does so before our troops arrive to relieve him, Chihuahua will fall again into the hands of the Mexicans."

After Lieut. Peck was out some days from Santa Fe, he was joined by Mr. M'Knight, from Chihuahua; Lieutenant Theodore Talbot, who went out with Col. Fremont; Lieut. E. Beal. of the United States Navy; C. Toplin, United States Army; Christopher Carson, Robert E. Russell, and others, from California. From those gentlemen we learn that the Court at Toas has condemned a number of the insurgents to be hung, and that *eleven had been executed and a large number whipped*. Six were hung on the day that Lieut. Talbot passed through Toas.

These executions excited the Mexicans very much, and when Mr. M'Knight passed through Vagas they were endeavoring to raise Volunteers for another insurrection. The Alcalde and other influential men were opposing the effort, but with what success remains to be seen.

Lieut. Talbot, Beal, and the other gentlemen from California, left San Diego on the 25th of February last. At the time of their departure Lieut. Col. Fremont was at Ciudad de Angeles, acting as Governor of the Territory, under an appointment from Commodore Stockton. The Commodore had returned on board his ship, and had left that part of the coast. Col. Wm. H. Russell, of this State, was acting as secretary of the Territory.

Gen. Kearney was joined about the 9th of January, at San Diego, by Lieut. Col. Cooke, with the batallion of Mormons under his command. Great praise is bestowed on Colonel Cooke for the condition in which he brought his command in. It is said that all his men were in fine health, with their arms as bright as when they set out on the march—in excellent discipline, and without any serious loss.

Soon after being joined by Col. Cooke General Kearney, with the Mormons and dragoons, proceeded to Monterey, where he was when our informant left. There he had been joined by the United Staies artillery from New York. We cannot learn from our informant that Colonel Stevenson's command had arrived. Commodore Shubrick had joined Gen. Kearney at Monterey; but we are unable to learn what their operations would be.—The question of the right to act as Governor of the Territory was still in dispute between General Kearney and Commodore Stockton. It was understood that General Kearney intended setting out on his returu about the 1st of July, but the state of affairs, it was supposed, might delay his departure.

Some of the gentlemen named, we understand, are bearers of despatches to Washington.

Our Correspondent in CALIFORNIA writes from the city of the Angeles on the 26th of Januacy, as follows:

"I am Secretary of State, and am now 'writing to you in the Government house 'of California, in a room of which I have 'my office.

"We found Gen. Kearney here with 'instructions from the Secretary of War 'to conquer the country, and institute a 'sivil government; but Com. Stockton, 'who was also here, maintained that the 'conquest had been made by him and Col. 'Fremont and, as an incident to it, the 'right of forming a civil government be'longed to him; and that Gen. Kearny's 'orders were absolute, because the busi'ness for which he had come had been 'anticipated by others.

"The Commodore therefore appointed 'Col. Fremont as Governor, and myself 'as Secretary of State, and ordered the 'convocation of a Legislative assembly, 'which is to meet on the 1st day of March."

Mr. Aitken, of Aberdeen, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of iron coaches. His trial omnibus, carrying nineteen persons, besides driver and cad, weighs only eleven cwt.

DIFFERENT ESTIMATE.—Lord Sidmyuth when age had given him wisdom, remarked, "I used to consider all the sufferings of war lost in glory: I now consider all its glory lost in its sufferings."

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

At the public meeting of citizens, held yesterday afternoon, the attention of the respectable and intelligent audience present was riveted for upwards of an hour by a series of interesting remarks, delivered by the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Fayette County, Pa. The theme of the speaker was the contemplated railroad connection of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and it was presented in a manner that made a deep impression of its importance to Baltimore on the minds of his hearers. We publish the proceedings, together with a hasty and imperfect sketch of the remarks of Mr. Stewart, in another part of this morning's American. It will be seen that a highly respectable committee of citizens has been appointed to visit Pittsburgh, and we learn that they will proceed thither to-morrow morning.—Balt. American of May 26.

A careful estimate makes the number of deaths from starvation in Ireland, to the 25th of February, upwards of 37,000,—Famine is a gaunt and terrible fiend.

SOMERSET GUARDS,

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade, in front of the Court House in Somerset Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of June inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is urged as preparations are to be made for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of the Captain.

R. R. MARSHALL, 1st Serg't.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Tobias Miller, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday the 9th day of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,

June 1, 1847,* Adm'r.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM H. PICKING.

June 1. 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

June 1, 1847. Clerk.

Estate of Peter F. Hay, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Peter F. Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book account to make payment, or at least settlement, on or before the 9th day of July next; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance by the same time. The undersigned will be found at the late residence of said dec'd on said day and in the mean time will be prepared to make settlements at their respective residences.

GEORGE P. HAY,
of Brothersvalley tp.
PETER KNEPPER,
of Berlin Borough.

June 1, 1847—6t. Adm'rs.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THERE will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Peter F. Hay, dec'd, in Brothersvalley township, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs; Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground, grass on the stalk; Sugar Keelers, Wagons, Plows, Harness, Windmill and other utensils;

Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Pots, Kettles, and all other articles usually had in and about a house.

There will also be rented, at the same time and place for one year and possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM

now occupied by Levi Weller, adjoining the home place.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 24th day of June and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE P. HAY,
PETER KNEPPER.

June 1, 1847, Adm'rs.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE BURGESSES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOMERSET, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, AGREEABLY TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, OF 5th MARCH, 1804.

ORDINANCE No. I.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the fees to be charged by the Burgesses, or either of them, in executing the duties of their office, shall be the same as are established by law to be charged by Justices of the Peace, within this Commonwealth; and the fees of the High Constable and his deputies, shall be the same as are established by law for Constables within the Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the T. Clerk of the Borough of Somerset be allowed one dollar per day, for his services in attending each meeting of the Burgesses and Town Council, besides an adequate compensation for recording the proceedings of the Meetings, transcribing ordinances, &c., to be fixed and allowed by the Auditors.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the Burgesses and members of the Town Council be fined twenty five cents, and that the Town Clerk be fined two dollars, for non-attendance at each and every Meeting, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence. The fine in the case of the Burgesses, to be collected before a Justice of the Peace; and in the case of the Council and Clerk, before the Burgesses, or either of them.

ORDINANCE No II.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners, or other person having the care of any horse, mare, or gelding, who shall suffer them or any of them to run at large, in any street, lane or alley of said borough.

Sec 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall ride, or any master, parent or employer whose apprentice, son or other domestic in his employ shall ride any horse, mare or gelding at a faster gait than a trot or rack within the limits of the borough of Somerset.

Sec 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall drive, or any parent, master or employer whose domestic or other person in his employ shall drive any horse or horses, mare or mares, gelding or geldings in any cart, dray or wagon at a quicker gait than a common walk, or in any carriage, sleigh or vehicle faster than a trot or rack, within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, such person, parent, master or employer shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners of any Bitch dog who shall suffer her to run at large during the course of her amours within the Borough of Somerset.

ORDINANCE No. III.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, that forthwith after the 1st day of June next, all persons who may have obstructed any of the streets, lanes, or alleys, within said Borough, shall remove said obstructions and upon the said streets lanes and alleys, and open their neglect or refusal so to do, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioners to remove such obstructions and open said streets, lanes and alleys, under the penalty of eight dollars.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct or stop up any ditch or drain, made for the purpose of repairing any street, lane, or alley within the limits of said Borough.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars, be imposed on any person who shall cast or deposit any clay, logs, brick or stones (unless for the immediate use of building) wood, ashes, dung, or any other material, or shall cast or deposit, lead or convey, or leave any dead carcase, garbage, noxious or dirty liquors in or upon any street, lane or alley, or shall in any way obstruct or stop up any street, lane or alley in said borough.

Sect. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the street Commissioners be and they are hereby directed to proceed forthwith to repair the streets, lanes and alleys within the said borough of Somerset, under the superintendance of the Burgesses thereof.

ORDINANCE No IV.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, That if any person shoot off any gun, cannon, or other fire arms, or crackers, or squibs, within the borough aforesaid, such person shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars, Provided nevertheless, that this shall not affect any Gunsmith resident in said borough, when trying or proving such fire arms, nor any Militia man or other military man on days of training while on parade in the ranks, or under the command of his officers.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution be imposed upon any person convicted of carrying about him a Pistol, Bowie knife, or other deadly weapon.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution, be imposed upon the parent, guardian or master of every minor and upon any and every other person found strolling through the streets of Somerset borough after the hour of ten o'clock at night, unless a reasonable and sufficient excuse be given therefor.

Sec 4. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall bet, promote or encourage any horse race which shall be actually run, or any part thereof run within the Borough of Somerset shall pay a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars with costs of suit.

Sec 5. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whosoever shall engage in, promote or encourage any riot, affray, quarrel or fight within the Borough aforesaid, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec 6. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of equal amount to that payable to the Commonwealth be and is hereby imposed on any Tavernkeeper within the borough aforesaid who shall be found retailing liquor to minors at any time, or to any person on the Sabbath day other than necessary refreshments to travellers.

ORDINANCE No. V.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the County of Somerset, That from and after the 1st day of June next any person, except licensed stud keepers who shall within the limits of said borough, or any part thereof, for the purpose, or with the intention of causing such stallion to cover any mare or mares, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or keeper of any stallion, kept for the service of mares, shall suffer such stallion, to stand hitched in any street, lane or alley, of said borough, more than five minutes at one time, or if any person shall exhibit or train any such stallion, except licensed stud keepers, in any street, lane or alley of said borough, the owner, keeper or person so offending shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Sec 3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 1st of June next, No person shall be allowed to stand a stud horse for the service of mares within the limits of the said Borough, without first paying to the Chief Burgess or either of the assistant Burgesses for the use of the borough, a license of five dollars and the said Burgess shall give the person so paying the said license as aforesaid, a written certificate that such person is a licensed stud-keeper, and such certificate shall exempt the person who obtains it from the penalty prescribed in the first section of this ordinance.

Sect 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable to commence suits for the penalties prescribed by this ordinance against all such persons as shall incur the said penalties, immediately on his knowing or being informed of the fact that the ordinances shall have been violated; and for this service the said Constable shall be allowed a fee of one dollar, besides his legal fees for serving and executing said process, to be paid out of any funds of the corporation, not otherwise appropriated; and in case the said Constable shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty hereby imposed upon him, the sum of one dollar for every such offence shall be charged against him, and deducted from his account against the corporation, on settlement by the Auditors—Provided, That the said Constable shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Auditors to the Burgesses and Council.

ORDINANCE No. VI.

Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the Auditors shall proceed, on or before the 1st of July next, under the penalty of ten dollars each, to call on all persons indebted for taxes, fines, or forfeitures due said Borough, for a settlement of their accounts, and on refusal of any so indebted to settle and pay over all moneys in their hands to the Treasurer, the said Auditors shall report the same to the Burgesses, or either of them, who shall proceed to recover the same for the use of the Borough.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer of the said Borough, shall recover or receive any penalty, fine, or forfeiture for the use of the corporation, and shall not within ten days after receiving the same, pay the same over to the Treasurer of said Borough, he shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, in the same manner as debts of the same amount are recoverable, for the use of the Borough.

Sect. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgesssss, Street Commissioners, Overseers of the Poor, Treasurer, High Constable, and Collector, or any other officer which may be elected or appointed by the corporation or Council, shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered, for the use of the Borough, before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, as debts of equal amount are recoverable, on the second Monday of April yearly and every year, render their respective accounts of all moneys by them received and expended to the Auditors for settlement, and the accounts so adjusted and settled, shall be forthwith published by the Council, particularly showing the amount of taxes laid and collected, and of all moneys paid into the Treasury, and the amount and nature of the expenditures.

ORDINANCE No. VII.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars, (to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of said borough, in the name and for the use of the informer, who is also hereby declared to be a competent witness,) be imposed on any Burgess of said borough or on the High Constable thereof, who, on information, shall delay, omit, neglect or refuse for the space of 24 hours to prosecute each and every offence or offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted in said borough.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person, other than a Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, who will not, on request, aid and assist in carrying into complete effect any ordinance, bye-law, and resolution, now passed or hereafter to be passed for the government or observance of persons within said borough.

ORDINANCE No. VIII.

Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That it shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine and allow all accounts before they shall pass the same, and certify them under their hands and seals; and such accounts being certified as aforesaid that they are just, shall be paid out of the funds of said Borough, on orders signed by either of the Burgesses and attested by the Town Clerk, which shall be a justification to the Treasurer or any debtor to said Borough, for the payment thereof, on settlement of his or their accounts.

ORDINANCE No. IX.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, in which or by which the mode of recovery is not specially directed, shall be sued for and prosecuted in the name of "The Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset," before either of the Burgesses thereof by warrant or summons as the case may be, and recovered with costs of prosecution, by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, and the process shall in all cases correspond with the process of Justices of the Peace witnin this Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred and recovered under any of the foregoing ordinances, or under any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution that may hereafter be passed, unless otherwise appropriated, shall be paid the one-half thereof to the informer, if he or she will accept of the same; and the other half for the use of the Borough; and in case of non-acceptance of the moiety by the informer, the whole shall go to the use of the Borough.

Sec 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in addition to the remedy given in the 1st section of this ordinance for the collection of penalties, fines and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, should there in any case be an insufficient distress, the body of the offender shall be imprisoned in the common Jail of Somerset County for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Sect 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, is brought before the proper officer or officers, and is acquitted of the offence charged by reason of the information being malicious, frivolous or unfounded, the informer shall be compelled to pay the costs of prosecution.

Sect 5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all prosecutions for penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred under any of the foregoing ordinances, shall be commenced within 20 days after the commission of the offence and not thereafter.

ORDINANCE No X.

Sect 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all laws, ordinances, and resolutions passed and ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, be signed by the Chief Burgess and Assistant Burgesses and attested by the Clerk, under their hands and seals; and all copies of any law, ordinance, resolution or other matter, certified and attested by the town clerk shall be evidence of such.

Sect 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all bye-laws, ordinances, and resolutions, enacted or ordained within the borough of Somerset, previous to the first day of May inst., are hereby repealed.

Sect 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all the foregoing ordinances, except such as are otherwise directed in their enactment, shall be in force from and after the 1st day of June next.

Sect 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the foregoing ordinances be forthwith published for three weeks in both the English newspapers printed in Somerset.

Passed, signed, and sealed, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1847.

S. GAITHER, (L. S.)
Chief Burgess.
JOHN NEFF, (L. S.)
Assistant Burgess.

ATTEST—

R. R. MARSHALL, (L. S.)
June 1, 1847—3t. Town Clerk.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christina Walker, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SNYDER,
May 4, 1847. Administrator.

LOOK HERE!

THE manufactory, in progress of erection by the late David Findley, in Stonycreek township, will be completed and ready to go into operation by the 10th of May next, and the undersigned having secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and intending to carry the business on, in all its various branches, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Carding, Fulling, &c., done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

may 4. MARY FINDLEY.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ankeny, late of Somerset township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the undersigned in Lavansville on Thursday the 10th of June next, prepared to settle and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated

DAVID SHULTZE,
May 4th, 1847. Admr.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally,that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Franklin H. Stahl,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommadate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction,

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,
Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Adm,x,
DAVID HUSBANP, Adm'r,
May 4, 1847.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
DAVID SIMPSON,
May 4, 1847. Executors.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appearat an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847,to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in &for said county,on the10thday of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if anythey have,why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25. 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said County, the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges there of,

On petetion of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd., Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there shew cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd. Widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested.

You laying aside all business&excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petioner Peter Friedline, of L., out of the fund arising ont of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847. WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non, testamento annexo*, on the estate of Simon Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the deceased, on Wednesday the 16th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JONATHAN G. WALKER,
May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
HENRY MEYER,
April 27, 1847, Adm'rs.

Somerset County. ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of Msy A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz Intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7. Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of nnmber 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid,

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned. on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 25, 1845.

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

JAYE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys *worms* neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general or ;perient Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure for FEVER and AGUE, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulaess have been received, which the Proprietor does not consider necessary to publish; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases.—He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large worms.—He also gave it to his daughter, then about three years old, when it brought forth thirty worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged one hundred and thirly seven large worms!

Mr. Joseph A Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for Dyspepsia, and in the course of two weeks discharged upwards of thirty pieces of Tape Worm, and was thereby perfectly cured.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entire of little white thread worms. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by thousands, separately, and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms.

PILES.—Numerous cases of Piles have been perfectly cured by the use of this valuable Vermifuge."

Finally, what the public long have desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular physician,) is now offered to them, and can be had of DR. D JAYNE No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, and all persons who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa,

New and Seasonable Goods AT KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &C., &C.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

Certificates of Cures

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Doctor William Wright:—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

G, C, BLACK.

From New York City.

DR. WM. WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE,
No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

From Warwarsing, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted. and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,
HENRY W. FOOTE,
Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York,

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg.
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Ross & Parker, Jennerville.
Michael Sipe, Somerset township.
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Henry J Stevens, Bakerstown,
Geo A Clarke, Stoystown,
Geo A Clarke, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithgeld.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York,and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

R. L. STEWART,

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine,

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease! More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Abont the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—1y